the acquiescence of our Government had been sought, without much prospect of favor. These statments were carped at by blockheads, who are too stepid to conceal their ignorance, which is patent to everybody else, and against whom all the avenues of valuable intelligence are closed. Now, that the Atlantic has brought verification from the other side, perhaps their dull faculties will wake up to the reality of a fact which has now become astoriously and officially public.

Mr. Herbert is released from nominal restraint, and at liberty to use the weapon which he has more than once employed for the redress of real or supposed grievances. Judge Crawford accepted ball this morning in the sum of \$10,000, and took occasion to offer some extrajudicial opinions, that might have been properly reserved. The killing is a fact; but what the trial and the verdict are to be is jet to be seen. There is a very general impression, if the living and the dead could change places, that the present circumstances would change with them. Suppose the Irish waiter had drawn a pistol after the blows and collision with

drawn a pistol after the blows and collision with Herbert, and the affray had terminated with the loss of the latter's life. Does anybody doubt that "justice" in such a case would not have been swift in its vengeance, or perhaps have even been suicipated by more summary process? It is not the excite prejudice, but to illustrate how much the station of men may affect their lives and fortunes, that this suggestion is made.

One of the most painful features of this shocking affair—for such it is in every aspect—is the absence of all sympathy, and almost of all toleration of opinion for the unfortunate man who was so suddenly hurried into eternity. The Democratic side of the House—with honorable exceptions, of course—with all their affected devotion to the rights of the poor and the humble, and all their professed attachment to the exiles from foreign lands, and "our naturalized citizens," have not uttered a werd in extenuation or justification of the obscure Irisbman who was shot down like a the obscure Irishman who was shot down like a mad dog. But they have been free in expressing the conviction that Mr. Herbert ought to have been relieved from custody, as he had "suffered enough in feeling," from what was little more than

enough in feeling," from what was little more than a farce of incarceration.

A message was expected from the President this morning, concerning our affairs with Nicaragua, to be predicated upon the calls for information, passed by the Senate and House. But it did not come. The divisions in Cabinet and the opposition out of doors, have induced the President to pause before taking the final step. This communication with Congress—if the present intention be cation with Congress—if the present intention be carried out—is designed to relieve some of the embarassment, occasioned by his inclination on one side, and his doubts on the other. For the real side, and his doubts on the other. For the real object is to invite such an expression as may seemingly warrant recognition, in spite of the adverse influences now at work. That comfort will hardly be furnished, for, notwithstanding the desire to court the radical sentiment, which upholds and urges this policy, there is a strong undertow, which threatens disasters to the party, should it be adopted as a political principle. The conservative portion of the South repudiates the connection and spurns the bribe. The solid men of the North the solid men of the North thack upon the suggestion.

If well informed circles, the opinion is strongly entertained, that the recent naval demonstration

In well informed circles, the opinion is strongly entertained, that the recent naval demonstration in England had a significant squinting at the pending differences with the United States, and a possible solution, should diplomacy fail to untie the Gordian knot. This parade had a purpose of some kind; but, if designed as a means of intimidation, just preceding the answer of the British Government to our demand, it has failed to effect its object. Two hundred and forty war-steamers are capable of considerable carnage and havoc, and let loose upon our commerce and coasts, would, for the first year, make us feel the full force of naval inferiority. But when four or five thousand privateers get to work fairly, each fighting on its own hook, dictating its own terms and pocketing its own spoils, perhaps the tables would be turned, by a sort of physical rapping that would soon come to be valued. No wonder the negotiators were will ing to proscribe privateering, or anxious to have our good offices, in that philanthropic enterprise How their disinterested virtue glistens—like certain mackerel in moonshine! ain mackerel in moonshine!

THE "NATIONAL" WATER WORKS.

Sin: The accompanying communication was pre-pared and sent to The Star, in this city, with a re-quest that it be published, as that paper has frequent-ly misconstrued the character and direction of the opposition, both in and out of Congress, to the project now being prosecuted by the General Government for supplying the cities of Washington and Georgetown with water. I have endeavored in that communica tion to touch some of the true grounds of that opposition; and, if you permit me a future opportunity, will give extracts and estimates from the reports officially published on this subject contrasted with facts transpiring in the progress of this work, that shall justify every step taken by the opposition, and per-kaps compel the journals of this District to discuss the question on its true merits, instead of introducing esptious charges of venality or selfishness on every Mem ber of Congress, and every citizen who dares say aught against "the nine foot bore." J. E. Holms.

To the Editor of The Washington Siar.

Dear Sin: Yourself and the citizens of this city and Georgetown are doubtless convinced by this time that the prospects for a speedy supply of "pure and wholesome water," through the "Potomac Aquedact," are dreary and distant, and you and they may feel disposed to fook into and discuss the merits of the whole question with more calmness and respect for the opinions of those outside of this District than you have recently been disposed to do.

The opposition to the "Great Falls" project rests on the extravagance of its conception and the arguments brought to sustain it, and on the well known opinions of engineers that the expenditure of money to make it a lasting and reliable work must be double that estimated for appropriations by Congress.

A report gravely recommending the construction of that work upon an "enlarged scale," because "it "would introduce into the city, available for manufacturing purposes, a water-power of nearly 1,700 "horsee," must necessarily raise the question, Is this a legitimate project for the Government to engage in? What will it cost? and whose money is to pay for it? So, too, a report that estimates a dam or "dike of rock thrown across the stream 1,341 feet in length and 8 feet is hight," on the brink of the Great Falls of the Potomac, "one of the great rivers of the contiments to the city, on the brink of the Great Falls of the Potomac, "one of the great rivers of the contiments to such dam, does not impress engineers, contractors, or Members of Congress at all conversant with such matters, with any ideas of the permanency or durability of such a work; and the opinion largely expressed is that a sum fine times as large as that named for that dam must be expended before a year's consecutive supply from that source will ever reach this city.

So with estimates for the supply necessary for these cities, large manufacturing towns, surrounded by sall scales.

So with estimates for the supply necessary for these edites, large manufacturing towns, surrounded by salt water, where marine and stationary steam-engines are puffing on every square and around every dock, and drawing supplies like "Leviathans that drink up a "river at a draught," are taken as the basis of estimate for communities strictly social, and where, if manufactures ever spring up, they will mainly take supplies direct from the fresh water of the river, unless the Government shall supply it "without money or wice."

the Government shall supply it "without money or price."

The whole question rests here, and to this point will the people of these States hold their representatives:

"What quantity of water does the Government need "for those directly connected with its administration "in these cities? and how far should they go toward "supplying the citizens of these cities with water at the "public expense?" I hold that, as a citizen of Washington, I should have no more claims on the Government for water I need than I have as a citizen of Ohio, and that any convenience I might find supplied here in that like was a generous boon from my fellow-citizens in every section of the Union.

One thing is certain, \$500,000, judiciously expended, will supply constantly to the Government an abundance of pure water for all its necessities, and reasonable ornsments and fountains, while as much more, applied to enlargoments of the means of supply, will, for generatious to come, afford the inhabitants, at a

will not in the next swemy joint and the great.

I have hinted at some of the prominent reasons for the course of the Members of Congress that oppose the appropriation, and suggested a cheap and efficient remedy for that opposition. Shall the question be postponed indefinitely for a rallying cry among the people, or such steps be taken as will at once give the Government and citizens all they need, and all they may hope for?

Government and citizens an they are they may bope for?

The question is too important to rest on personalities, and I have refrained from allusiens to your previous remarks, entirely willing to leave ray own actions in this, or any other matter, to the criticisms of my bitterest opponents. Respectfully,

JOSEPH E. HOLMES.

RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

WALKER TO BE RECOGNIZED.

From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Msy 13, 1856. The President is decided on his purpose to receive Padre Vijil, the Minister sent to represent Walker's Government in Nicaragua. This purpose may be communicated in the Message answering the resolution of inquiry into Central American affairs. The opposition in the Cabinet seems not to have affected the President's inclination.

This step, if taken in connection with the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, the British representative here-which dismissal is now determined upon-it is believed by sagacious statesmen will have the effect of reviving Lord Palmerston's power, which is tottering to its fall, and of seriously complicating our relations with all the European Governments. Indeed, it cannot be disguised that the most momentous consequences may ensue, involving the peace of this country in various quarters, and inviting entanglements and disputes which cannot at this time be appreciated by the public. A profound sensation will necessarily be created throughout Europe, leading to new and formidable combinations against the United States. It is by far the gravest complication since the Ore-

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

From our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 13, 1856. The mails by the America did not bring the expected reply to the deman's for Mr. Crampton's recall, nor do they give any assurance when it would be communicated. There is a rare possibility that it may have been sent to Mr. Crampton, though at the last interview between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Buchanan on the subject, the former promised to submit it to our Legation, even if officially sent through Mr. Crampton. The Atlantic's correspondence was received this morning, but has not been

moroughly sifted.

The answer to the Senate's call for information in regard to Central American matters not heretofore communicated, will probably be ready to-morrow. The Clerks in the State Department were engaged till late last night in preparing extracts from correspondence and other documents. The public has already received the gist of this intelligence. Mr. Wheeler's dispatches will figure most

voluminously.

Our Military Commission to the Crimea have made a lengthy and detailed official report to Secretary Davis of their interview with and treatment by Mr. Vailland, the French War Minister, which has been formally submitted to the Secretary of State, and probably has formed the basis of a communication with Mr. Mason, the object being elicit that explanation which it was supposed Mr. Mason would have required after first presentation of the facts.

The majority of the Supreme Court, in ordering the case involving the constitutionality of the Mis souri Compromise to go over till next term for reargument, have not surprised those who observed its progress and the modifications of views occasioned by public opinion. The minority were prepared to meet the issue directly, and this postpone ment is little else than a convenient evasion.

ARREST OF GOV. ROBINSON OF KANSAS. Sr. Louis, Tuesday, May, 13, 1856.

Mrs. Robinson arrived here yesterday. This morning she published a statement respecting her husband's detention at Lexington. She says Gov. Robinson was going East on personal business, and depies that he was aware of the indictment previous to leaving the Territory. Otherwise her statement does not materially differ from yesterday's dispatch.

The Lawrence correspondent of The Democrat, under date the 7th inst., says an indictment for high treason had been found against Mesers. Reeder, Rebipson, Roberts, Lane, and other prominent Free-State men.

The news brought from Lawrence by Missourlans is that secret handbills are circulating that forces are marshaling in the border counties, and that the people have been warned to prepare for defense.

FROM WASHINGTON.
Washington, Tuesday, May 13, 1856.
Mr. Buchanan arrived here this evening, accompanied by a Committee of the Baltimore Councils.
A large number of persons received him at the Railroad Station and walked him to the National Hotel, where he was greeted with most enthusiastic cheers. No formal speeches were made. Mr. Buchanan will be serenaded to-night. He remains here ten days.
The impression that the new Nicaraguan Minister would be officially received by the President when he should present his credentials, is without a doubt well-founded.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE..... WASHINGTON, May 13.

On motion of Mr. FISH, the Secretary of War was directed to report to the Senate an estimate for the removal of the rocks at Hurlgate, New-York, so as to admit of the passage of vessels-of-war, and the largest class merchantmen, and such other aids to navigation as to render this passage safe. He gave notice that he should take an early opportunity to introduce a bill providing for carrying out the above object.

The Senate agreed to the report of the Committe of Conference on the Deficiency bill.

Mr. CASS concluded his remarks, commenced yesterday, saying, with regard to Kansas, that the recent troubles in that Territory had not in the least weakened his faith in the great doctrine of the right of man to govern himself. He condemned the everiasting discussion of the Slavery question, which was quadrenially renewed with increased virulence on the eve of each Presidential election. The South does not meddle with the social system of the North, and if the

North would follow its example we should be the happing and most contended, as we are to-day the freed, nation to the face of the globe.

Mr. CLAYTON, speaking on the question of the Sound Dues, contended that this country ought no longer to submit to such an exaction. The treaty with Denmark had been abrogated, and nothing that could now be said or done would restore it. The notice of the President was merely that for surly days after the expiration of the year, this country would take no steps on the subject, but such notice did not revive the treaty. Adjourned.

"SE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. JONES, is — don unquestionable authority, league, Mr. Fuller, dem. irman of the Committee that Mr. Buchansa was Cha. irman of the Committee that Mr. Buchansa was Cha. irman of the Committee that Mr. Buchansa was Cha. irman of the Committee that Mr. Buchansa was Cha. irman of the Comproter, resolutions derunciatory of the Salassach irman irman irman irman irman irman irman.

mise. Mr. Buchanan did not see them to peared in print.

During Mr. Polk's Administration, Mr. Buchanan proposed to extend the Missouri line to the Pacific; but in 1850 he declared that the Compromise measures superseded that line, which construction led inevitably to the adoption of the principles embodied in the Karsaa-Nebraska bill.

Mr. Jones pointed with pride to the long public life of Mr. Buchanan, who had received encoursams from true national men for the pure morality of his life, and the stern patriotism of his character. The record of the Demiceracy is luminous, but would be marred by any attempt to defend it from attack from any quarter.

Mr. FULLER (Pa] gave the Democratic journal of that State as the authority for his assertion that Buchanan had reported the Lancaster resolutions denunciatory of the Missouri Compromise. It was published in 1852.

in 1852.

The House adopted the report of the Committee of Conference on the Desciency bill, from which had been stricken an appropriation of \$300,000 for the continuation of the Washington Aqueduct.

Two hundred and ten thousand copies of the agricultural portion of the Patent Office Report were ordered printed.

Mr. EVANS depicted the fatal consequences to our Nationality which must result from the continued agritation of the Slavery question, and invoked the South to stand firm in an unbroken phalanx against the invaders of their constitutional rights. Adjourned.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE ON THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

Boston, Tuesday, May 13, 1856.
Resolutions in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Free State Constitution and declaring its speedy admission as a Free State a measure of the first importance to the welfare of the Territory and the tranquillity and honor of the United States, were passed to a third reading in the Senate to day by a vote of 26 to 2.

PENNSYLVANIA AMERICAN STATE CON-VENTION.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, May 13, 1856.

The Edie branch of Know-Nothings are bolding a State Convention in this city, with closed doors. Sixty delegates are said to be in attendance, among whom are Gov. Johnston and Gen. Small. A. W. Benedict, esq. presides over the Convention. Outsiders are in doubt as to the object of the conference. It is under-stood that the Twelfth Section wing of the party pre-dominates.

stood that the Twelfth Section wing of the party predominates.

Mr. Edie presided at the afternoon session. Gen. Smell offered resolutions ratifying the nomination of Messrs. Fillmore and Donelson, denouncing the Administration for repealing the Missouri Compromise, and condemning the Kansas-Nebraska act as an outrage on the people.

Gov. Johnston offered a substitute approving the action of the Delegates who retired from the Philadelphia Convention and the calling of a convention at New-York for the 12th of June.

After the debate the substitute was rejected, and the resolutions adopted by a vote of thirty-three to twenty-two.

Gov. Johnston and fourteen other Edie delegates then retired.

then retired.

Mr. Edic moved a reconsideration, in order to give Mr. Fillmore time to get right on the Missouri question. Rejected.

The ticket nominated by the Union State Convention was ratifled.

A resolution to make future meetings open was passed. Adjourned sine die.

The Edic delegates subsequently held a public meeting, the Hon. John Covode presiding. An address is being prepared to the people of the State.

INAUGURATION OF A MAYOR.

PHILADELIFHIA, Tursday, May 13, 1856.

Mayor Vaux was inaugurated at noon to day. The oath was administered by Judge Thompson. The Mayor made a brief speech, saying he would make no promises, except that he would administer the laws as he understood them, and to the best of his ability.

DISTURBANCE AT A TURNERS' CELEBRATION.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, May 13, 1856.

While the German Turners of this city were celebrating their anniversary at Covington (Ky.) yesterday, they were interfered with by some boys, whose conduct finally became so annoying that the Germans attacked them and gave several a beating. Subsequently, Marshals Butts and Harvey attempted to arrest some of the Turners, but were resisted, and both severely wounded, Butts receiving a pistol ball and Harvey a sabre cut. The residents of the vicinity then became excited, and a large crowd collected, some of whom demanded the aid of the U. S. troops in the Newport garrison. The demand being refused, they attacked the Turners with stones and fire-arms, the latter defending themselves with the same weapons, without, however, serious injury to either party. pons, without, however, serious injury to either party. Finally, five of the Turners voluntarily gave themselves into custody, and quiet was restored. The Turners state that the officers did not make themselves known as such; if they had, no resistance would have

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 13, 1256.

Nos. 257 and 258.—Charles Powers, guardian of the minor children of James Brown, jr., plaintiff, vs. John J. Warren, administrator of James Brown, jr., deceased, and same plaintiff vs. Thos. J. Mortee and wife, tutor and tutrix of the minor children of James Brown, jr. The cases were docketed and dismissed with costs.

Nos. 113 and 114—Edward Field vs. Pardon G. Seabury, and same vs. same. Argument concluded for UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Nos. 113 and 114—Edward Field vs. Pardon G. Seabury, and same vs. same. Argument concluded for the defendants by Mr. Holladay.

Nos. 77 and 78.—Arguells et all vs. the United States and the United States vs. Arguells. Justice Grier delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the District Court for the Northern District of California.

livered the opinion of the Court, animing the decree of the District Court for the Northern District of California.

No. 81. Axander Dennistoun & Co., plaintiffs, vs. Roger Stewart. This case came before the Court on a certificate of a division of opinion between the Judges of the Circuit Court of the Southern District of Alabama. Judge Daniel rendered the decision of the Court, dismissing the cause and remanding the same back to the Circuit Court, according to act of Congress in such cases provided, no point having been certified to this Court for an opinion.

No. 91. Adam Ogilive et al. vs. Know Insurance Company et al. Opinion—Same as preceding case.

No. 92. The United States vs. Cruz Cervantes. Judge Grier delivered the decision of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court of the Northern District of California.

No. 93. S. S. Masters & Son vs. F. Barreda & Brother. Judge Wayne rendered the decision of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of Eastern Virginia, with costs.

No. 94. The United States vs. Juan Vaca et al. Justice Grier delivered the opinion of the Court affirming the decree of the District Court for Northern California.

Nos. 95 and 97. Jonathan Crockett et al., libelants, and Augustus Lord libelant, vs. the steamboat Isaac

difornia. Nos. 95 and 97. Jonathan Crockett et al., libelants. California.

Nos. 95 and 97. Jonathan Crockett et al., libelants, and Augustus Lord, libelant, vs. the steamboat Isaac Newton, etc., Mossrs. Newton and Drew, claimants, Justice Caustiss delivered the opinion of the Court reversing the decree of the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York with costs.

No. 96. Gustavus T. Beauregard, etc. vs. The City of New-Orleans, Justice Campbell delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Circuit Court of Eastern Louisiana, with costs.

No. 98. Wm. B. Culbertson vs. The Steamer Southern Belle, H. B. Shaw, et al., claimants. Justice McLean delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the decree of the Circuit Court of Eastern Louisians.

No. 99. The United States vs. Thos. O. Larkin, et al. Justice Wilson delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the District Court for Northern California.

No. 100. Union Bark of Tennessee vs. Wm. Jollys,

California.

No. 100. Union Bank of Tennessee vs. Win. Jollys,
Administrator. Justice Wayne delivered the opinion
of the Court, reversing the decree of the District Court

of the Court, reversing the decree of the District Court for Northern Mississippi.

No. 101. The United States vs. Wm. G. Slackelford. Certificate of division of opinion of the Judges of the Circuit Court of Kentucky. Justice Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the cause, and remanding the same to be proceeded with in conformity with the opinion of this Court.

No. 104. Susan E. Conner, widow of H. L. Conner, deceased, vs. Wm. St. John Elliott, administrator et al., leurs of H. L. Conner, deceased. Justice Curtis delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of the Supreme Court of Louisiana for the Eastern District, with costs.

No. 149. Wm. Stairs et al. vs. Chas. H. Peaslee.

Chief Court of division of opinion of the Judges of the Chief Judges of the Court, adjudging each of the three quantum certified to be answered affirma-

delivered the opening certified to be answered affirmatively.

No. 2. Original docket. State of Pernsylvania vs. The Belmont Bridge Company. Justice Neison delivered the opinion of the court overraling the bill of review of taxation of costs.

No. 61. Dred Scott, plaintiff, vs. John F. A. Sandford. Ordered to be continued, and reargued again

Adjourned to Wednesday.

THE CASE OF POSTMASTER KENDALL.
Nzw-ORLEANS, Monday, May 12, 1856.
The case of the United States vs. Postmaster Kendall, charged with taking money from a Texas letter, has been continued at the instance of the U. S. District-Atterney; the defense pressing a trial, and offering to admit in evidence the testimony of absent witnesses a trial of the continued at the continued of th

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.

DETROIT, Monday, May 12, 1856.

A large rang of counterfeiters were arrested here to-day. Eigh, thousand six hundred dollars, principally bills on Canada banks, were taken from them.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT AND DEATH.
PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, May 13, 1856.
Robert Hancock, a farmer belonging to the vicinity of Cootes Mills, New Jersey, was killed this aftermoon near Bordentown by a train of the Comden and Aubory Railroad. He was in a wagon with his wife, and attempted to cross the track in advance of the train, though the flagman warned him back. The horse stacked to the wagon was killed, and Mrs. Hancock was severely injured.

CONDITION OF THE BOSTON BANKS.

FROM VERMONT.

Correspondence of The N. Y Tribune.
BURLINGTON, VT., May 11, 1856.

The farmers of Champlain Valley are wide awake and committing the seed to Mother Earth in good earnest. A greater breadth will be sown and planted this season than there was last year. The motto still is, "One acre more"—thanks to THE TRIBUNE. Our husbandmen say, "Pro-"tity what we lack in price." The prospects for the farmer thus far are bright, and promise an abundant reward for his toil. The ground came out this Spring from under the snow in admirable condition, and the weather for the last month has been exceedingly favorable. True, the moon rides high in the heavens, and seems to be attracted

been exceedingly favorable. True, the moon rides high in the heavens, and seems to be attracted toward the north, giving signs of a cold May, and keeping back the tree buds; but still the grass looks fine, and the Spring is earlier than it was last season. The farmers are in the midst of sowing their grain, and next week planting will come on, when thousands of boys and girls may be seen on the hill-sides "dropping corn and potatoes." What a glorious change in the price of the latter article! Last Spring the poor were compelled to give a dollar a bushel for the luxury, and now the dollar will purchase four and five bushels. Such a change in price creates a smile on the faces of the indigent, and gives a new impulse to the circulation of the blood.

In our village faces are not half so elongated as they were last May. The villagers, as well as the farmers, have some out of the long Winter bright and smiling, and ready for the struggles of life. Burlington, after a year or two of depression, has somewhat regained her wonted vigor and enterprise. The people seem to have awakened out of sleep, and have buckled on their armor. Business has revived, and our streets and docks present a lively aspect. Lumber is rapidly coming in from Canada, and the sloops and schooners spread their canvas to the breezes of the Lake, while the Canada and America, and other steamboats forming the line between Whitehall and Rouse's Point, are heard at our wharves blowing off their steam night and morning. These boats are well officered and in excellent condition. And surely a stramboat-ride through Lake Champlain is an interesting trip to any traveler who loves mountain scenery and beautiful landscape views. We think highly of our Lake, and consider it one of the most beautiful sheets of water on the globe.

Tree-planting has become quite a mania here this Spring, and the maple and elm are fast taking the places of the old decayed locusts, which, I am grieved to say, were once the favorites of our villages. Strange, passing strange, that

would have been one of the most lovely spots in all creation—I mean so far as this world is concerned. Our ladies last season took "The Old Camp Ground" in hand, raised funds, built a beautiful and substantial fence around it, and provided the means of further improving it this Spring. The grounds are now handsomely graded, beautiful walks made over them, and hundreds of maples and elms now ornament the spot, which, by the way, commands one of the mest picturesque and beautiful pros-pects to be found in our whole country. But enough of the ornamental for this time. I allude to it that other villages may take the hint and do

likewise.

This interesting spot overlooks the broad lake, and a hundred feet below stands a mechanica' shop, some four hundred feet long and several stories high, where two steam-engines are constantly at work propelling various kinds of machinery. I mention this fact for the purpose of letting the mechanics know there are several rooms still to be let in this noble building. If any industrious mechanic is out of environment, he can find rooms mechanic is out of employment, he can find rooms here that will accommodate him to his heart's content. Vessels come up alongside the building, and the railroad is within a few feet of it, giving great facilities for either land or water trans-portation. Let the industrious and ingenious me-chanic take the hint and govern himself accord-

The manufacturers at Winooski Falls, about mile from this village, would be very glad to have THE TRIBUNE advocate the doctrine of taking off the duty on fine wool, and give them a chance to compete with the manufacturers of doeskins on the other side of the Atlantic. They are now doing an excellent business, employing between doing an excellent business, employing between three and four hundred hands, and turning out about fifteen thousand yards of doeskins every week. And their cloths are manufactured with much skill and taste, and begin to attract the notice of manufactured with the continuous statement of our large much skill and taste, and begin to attract the notice of many purchasers in several of our large cities. Many of their docekins are highly finished, and for durability they are not to be beaten anywhere. Such establishments literally feed the hungry as well as clothe the naked. They say, let wool come in free from duty, and shen both the wool-growers and the manufacturers will know what to depend on. Now there is too much un-

I intended to say a word or two about the political world, but then everybody knows Vermont is always right side up. The people of Vermont constitute one great Republican party, and will give an overwhelming majority for the Republican candidate. Out of the Post-Offices and Custom-Houses Pierce & Co. have not a corporal's guard; and has not some writer said "There are two "voices in nature, one from the mountains and the "other from the sea, and both for liberty!" Yes. The Green Mountain State is for liberty.

The new steam-frigate Niagara was yesterday taken out of the United States Naval Dry Dock at Brook yn, according to previous announcement.

The new steamer Adriatic, of the Collins line, now at the Novelty Works, receiving her machinery and her boilers and bed plate are already on board and in their proper places. The magnificent steams: Isaac Newton, of the Hudson River line, is at the ad joining pier, having her various improvements in size, &c., completed, and will be ready to run in about

TRANSPORTING U. S. MAILS ACROSS THE ISTHMUS.

Our readers have already been informed, by telegraphic dispatches and letters from Washington, that a controversy has arisen between the Post-Office Department and the Panama Railread Carpany, respecting the amount per pound to be paid for trabsporting the mails between Aspinwall and Panams. The controversy, although involving a sum of money, both immediately and remotely, is chiefly important for the principles, also involved, for the detarmination of similar cases in time to come.

The facts appear to be these: Before the Panama railway was completed, a contract, extending to no definite period, existed between the United States Post-Office Department and the Railway Company, under which the latter received 23 cents per pound for transporting the mails, partly by railway and partly on the backs of mules, across the Isthums, and putting them on beard the steamer which was to proceed with them to their destination. We have high authority for saying that this service was performed without profit, if not a positive lose, and was only continued in the expectation that when the railway was completed the same rate would be continued, and the perseverance of the company be remunerated when, in consequence of the diminished expeases, a profit would accure under it.

But no sooner, it would seem, is the railroad som-

der it.

But to sooner, it would seem, is the railroad sompleted, and the Company in a position to reap the fruits of an enterprise that might have callenged the resources of any nation to accomplish, thus the Poctmaster-General proposes—indeed, demands—a diminition of the rate per pound for sarrying the mails. The Company advertise to carry first-class merchandias for ten cente per pound, and the Poctmaster General expressed the entire in the case merchandias for the carry and the carried at the came rate. Being reminded, however, that the Company did not undertake to plewe such freight on board the steamer in the harbor, act in the case of the mails, and that in case that duty was undertaken, fifteen cents per pound were charged, the Poetmaster-General recalled the proposition to pay ten cents a pound, and substituted for it an annouscement that no more than eighteen cents per pound would be paid.

It seems to be conceded that corporate bodies, existing under charter from Government, and dependent more or less upon Government for protection of their charter drights, are, when in the possession of facilities toot to be found everywhere, bound to serve the Government at a fair remunerative rate, although the Government had better pay meet exorbitantly than forego such service. We have little doubt that the Panama Company fully appreciate their obligations in this respect, and will discharge them. The Company as undertaken and compieted a railway at the expense of more than seven millions of dollars, and the characterified the work, connecting, as it does, the great occans of the earth, and affording a highway for the commerce of the world, ought to commend the enterprise that has been exhibited to the liberal consideration of the Government under whose protection it has been directed. But casting this view aside: does the Department act justify in refusing to pay 32 cents per pound? A European tourist relates that the propriet for of the first steamboat upon one of the principal German rivers maintained his; en

and cents to the extent of the few thousands involved. The Company have accomplished what few hoped to see; and it becomes the Post-Office Department to avoid all imputations of niggardliness in this behalf. It is proper to say that although the existence of the controversy has been made public since the close of the Nicaragus route, it sprung up as early as February, 1855. It is to be hoped that the question in dispute will be settled at once and upon an enduring basis; for we know of nothing that would give greater satisfaction to the business public than a liberal and permanent arrangement for transporting the mails along this connecting link, uniting, as it were, two commercial worlds.

HOSTILITIES AGAIN COMMENCED IN KANSAS.

Kansas is once more in commotion—the traitors of Lawrence have again set the laws of the Territory at defiance, and this time have added murder to their crimes. Sheriff Jones of Douglas County, than whom a braver man never lived, has been murdered while in the performance of his official duties—shot down by the thieving paupers of the North, who are shipped to Kansas to infringe upon the rights of Southern settlers—murder them when opportunity offers—steal their property, and, if possible, to raise a storm that will cease only with the Union itself.

The excitement in this city, during the past week, has been very great. Rumors of various kinds have reached us, and although we believed a difficulty had occurred, we were not prepared to hear of such lamentable news—the death of the patriot Jonez. His death must be avenged. His murder shall be avenged, if at the sacrifice of every Abolitionist in the Territory. If the Pro-Slavery party will quietly sit still and see our friends, one by one, murdered by these assaesine, without raising their sams to protect them, we much mistake their character. Will they again allow a Northern Governor to cheat them out of their just revenge? We answer emphatically, No! If the Governor of this Territory and the Administration at Washington, any longer attempts to force us to assume the position of outhway, before we can have justice done us, the sooner such a contingency arises the better. We are now in favor of leveling Lawrence, and chastising the traitorous there congregated, should it result in total destruction of the Union. If we are to have war, let it come now! While the memory of our murdered friends, Clark and Jones, are fresh in our memories, we can coolly and determinedly enter into the contest, let it reoult as it may. We do not approve of the couse of the Governor, in calling out the United States troops to enforce the laws of the Territory. It looks to us as a virtual admission that the Law-and-Order party of Kansas are not strong enough within themselves to enforc

ILLINOIS -The Hon. Thomas L. Harris (Dem.) has been renominated for Congress. His Republican op-penent will probably be John M. Palmer of Macoupin

Lt.-Gov. Korper has written a letter, proclaiming his immovable hostility to Slavery Extension, and urging the immediate admission of Kansas.

The Buffalo Commercial considers the account given recently in this paper of an Editor's marriage in church very impertinent and unwarrantable, and in another mm copies the article so reprobated. Even the article ascalling us sins grossly against the law it lays down for us. We think the B. C. should have refrained either from denouncing our offense or repeatMURDER TRIAL AT NEW-BRUNSWICK

Trial of John Fex, in the Middleser County Court of Oyer and Terminar, before Judge Vardensuppose and associate Judges Protvoer, Ward, and Goslay on the charge of mardering John Henry, near New-Brubswick, Dec. 27, 1835.

J. R. Croes, testified—I am a surveyor; I made a ciagram of the ground where the body of John Henry was found. I deigram of the spot made by writness and stacched to the efficial map of the city was exhibited to him, and he explained it to the Court and Jury, pointing out the leastess of the river, rood, wire-faces, trees, brook, stones, and factured of the ground. He also designated the spot where he understreed the bedy was found]. There is a pile of atomate at that point; this spot is about fifty feet from the above 10 may and he issue to the spot where the body was found; it is a swear that point; this spot is about fifty feet from the above 10 may and the spot where the body was found to the read; it is a mile and between k and the wire fences; a person could not see from the read the spot where the body was found; it is a mile and an eight from that spot to Burnham's Wharf, and five sintenths of a mile from that wharf to Beason's jewelry store in Albany street; from Beanon's to the railroad depot it is nearly a quarter of a mile; the whole distance of this roots is shout a mile and three quarters.

Cross-examined—There is a path from the read slowy the wire fence to the brook where the body was found from the formation of the ground that the spot where inc body was found; a have tried to see the spot where the body was found from the formation of the ground that the spot where the head was found; the wire fence to the brook here is the bank of the mile five to have the beauth of the spot where the body was found from the roots where the seen by a person is the read; the wire fence along the wire fence to the brook there is no leasten path where the body was found that the spot where to the brook; to make the seen by a person is the read; the wire fence along the wire fence along the banks

with them.

Hannah Edwards teatified: I reside in Elizabethtown: I hnew John Fox only by sight; his wife came to beard
with me on last Christmas day; she introduced him before she
came to beard with me; he was at my house on Thursday, Dec.
27, 1855, between 11 and 12 o'clock; he took dinner there; he
fore dinner he went into the bedroom with his wife and
changed his rhirt; his right hand had a handharchies about it;
he said that he had fallen upon the lee and hurt his hand; he
stated that he had fast come from New-Brunswick; I saw the
shirt that he had taken off lying under his wife's bed on NewYear's Day; there was a little blood upon the wristeast of
the right hand; his wife washed out the shirt after his arrest,
on the 31st of December.

Cross-examined—Mrs. Fox came to my house to board on
Christmas Day; she had boarded with me two years previously;
it was during last Summer that Mrs. Fox brought her head-and
and introduced him to me; he was not with her when she came
to board; he never left any other shirt there; he never dept
there; I am not certain whether the blood was on the right or
the left sleeve of the shirt; Mrs. Fox frequently did her washing
in my house; there was nothing autraordinary about her washing
his shirt; there was no effort on the part of Mrs. Fox to concall the shirt; the thought that he would would want it to wast.

Direct reasumed—Fox left my house on Thursday afternoon,
the 27th December last, and I lever have seen him since until I
saw him here in court; the arrest had nothing to do with the
washing of the shirt that I know of.

Before the adjournment of the Court, it was ordered
that the Jurors could go, if they pleased, last evening or this
morning in company with the officers to the ground where the
body was found, or elsewhere as they please, but no one shall
speak to them upon the subject, nor show them anything about it.

A fire occurred in Rochester a few days age in the A fire occurred in Rochester a few days age in the carpenter's shop of the Central Railroad Company, which came near being immeasely destructive. The stop adjoining the freight-house, which was filled with valuable freight, but by applying the stationary power in the building to one of Cary's Rotary Pumps, and playing upon the flames, the fire was confined to the carpenter's abon, and thus the great facility in the carpenter's abon, and thus the great facility in the carpenter's abon, and thus the great facility in the carpenter's abon, and thus the great facility is abon. carpenter's shop, and thus the great freight-home, with its valuable contents, was saved. The shop contained five passenger-cars, and one baggage-car, under-going repairs. Loss about \$12,000.

Wild Rick.—You may plant it by scattering it broadcast over the surface of the swamp where it is desirable it should grow, or if seed is scarce it may be dibbled a grain or two in a place in the mud wherever there is a bare spot. To insure success, the swamp must be a wet one—a morass—not thick set with grass, or one that is subject to overflow.

Dr. Graham, lately pardoned out of the State Prison at Sing Sing, has got back to New-Orleans, and has resumed the practice of his profession.

Yesterday afternoon a fiery bay horse attached to a cral cart and valued at \$200, took fright in the vicinity of Pipirouth street, Brooklyn, and ran feriously down Bridge street to the river, where he broke his cock by dashing bestimations egainst the ferry-house. He was dead, before the owner, was in close purseit, arrived at the spot.